The Hillsborough Recorder.

. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.]

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY

[TERMS---$1 50 A YEAR, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the 16th day of November, 1876, and in the city of Raleigh, the undersigned will commence the publication of THE OBSERVER, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper.

Of long experience in their profession as editors, respectively of the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Journal, they do not affect to doubt the soundness of the general judgment which assigns them ability to furnish a newspaper suited to the needs and adapted to the tastes of the people of North Carolina. Differing in politics in the olden time, there was never a difference between the Observer and the Journal in zeal for the interests and honor of North Carolina. To promote the one, and to uphold and add to the other will be the object of the Observer now.

Of very decided opinions on questions of public interest, and apt to give those opinions plain expression, they deem it the first duty of a newspaper to furnish its readers with the information of their opinions—to publish all 'the news,' and their purpose is to make The Observer now, as of old, a truthful, accurate, condensed history of the times in which we live. It was thus that 'the old Observer' won its hold upon the people of North Carolina, enjoying the affection of its party friends, receiving the respect and confidence of its bitterest political foes, and commanding in its comparatively isolated location a circulation larger than has ever been attained by any other North Carolina newspaper, and it is thus, by like dignity, and fairness that the editors of The Observer, transferred to the State Capital, hope it will deserve, and soon equal, and then surpass, its former circulation and prosperity.

It will be their high aim to deserve the public confidence by earnest efforts to promote the public welfare, first and foremost of North Carolina, next of all the Southern States, and finally, and through these, of the whole Union. They think that this can only be effected by the prevalence of Democratic principles and the dismissal of the Radical party from the places and power which they have so greatly abused, and under whose baleful rule the South has been outraged and the whole country has been impoverished and disgraced.

PETER M. HALE.
W. L. SAUNDERS.

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A SHORT TEMPERANCE STORY.

BY T. PHIL.

From the Asheville Expositor.

"Do you never take a dram?"

"No, under no circumstances, whatever, have I been known to take a dram. I have been in company of all kinds, traveled through wet, cold, hot, and have been persuaded jeered and threatened, but have never taken a dram.'

'Well, it is so strange. Do you dislike the taste?' 'O no. As well as I can remember, when I was a child, a little was given me a time or two as a medicine, and I think it was the best thing I ever tasted. I know I would like it, but I never intend to take a dram—I am afraid of it. I have seen so many young men ruined; so many fond hopes blasted by intoxicating drinks, that I set a resolution in my youth, never to fall in that way.'

My interviewer on this subject was a lady with whom I had just become acquainted. We were sitting at her own table at dinner, and the conversation brought suddenly to my mind many thrilling incidents and sad recollections of the past. Among them the following:

When I was quite young, I became acquainted with two boys, the pride of their fond mother, and the hope of a doting father. They were bright boys, and their opportunities were good, for their father was a thorough business man, and was very wealthy. 'How bright,' I used to think, are their prospects in this world, compared to many, especially to my own. I did not envy them, for I liked them. About the time they had reached manhood, I lost sight of them for several years, but the news came occasionally that they were "sowing their wild oats"—that they frequently stole to their room at a late hour, in a state of intoxication. But in process of time, their oft-repeated revels drove all shame away, and they might be seen in broad day, reeling on the streets. Friends interfered, and used every means to induce them to reform, which had a salutary effect on the youngest. About this time, I met them on a pleasure excursion with several other young men. The company had plenty of spirits with them, but the youngest of my two friends I noticed, would not drink. He told me that he had signed a pledge never to touch anything intoxicating again. But his brother was intoxicated every day. He told me privately, that he intended, when he returned home, to become a sober man like his brother, and get married. He told me that he had fallen in love with a beautiful young lady of refinement, whom he desired to make his wife.

Five years afterward, I met him again, and he had been married three years. He had done as he said he would—reformed, was accepted by the one he loved, and was now—*a drunkard again.*

His reformation was hoped to be in reality, and the high standing of his family, as is too often the case, caused an innocent, confiding girl to become a *drunkard's wife.*

But what of the younger brother, whom we left a sober man? Where was he? O, that I could write it in a whisper, that his kindred might not hear—that his heart-broken mother might not remember her child, and his tottering, aged father might not think of his dark-eyed boy again—*he was dead*—died in a fit of delirium tremens.

Did the sad death of the younger have no effect on the elder brother? Could not the tears and entreaties of the woman who had locked up her happiness in his own heart, restrain him? Could not the fond embraces of his innocent children, move him to swear by Him that liveth forever, that he would scald his brain no more? Ah, no! Nothing could check him! His parents had given him his portion of goods, and they were melting away. Drink! drink! drink! and his family were fast becoming beggars. Time sped onward, and our hero—such heroes, the number of which should bow the world in tears to-day—sped downward still, and he lies to-day in a drunkard's grave.

His sorrowing widow and her children were now driven forth into an uncharitable world, to be crushed by that heavy weight that is bearing so heavily on thousands of others, whose beginning promised better things.

I have given the facts of the sad end of only two of my early acquaintances, while many others are now crowding on my memory, and urging to set forth as a warning to others who are now beginning to walk in the same road to degradation and ruin.

'Is it not time that you paid me that five dollars?'

'Tain't due,' was the reply.

'But,' said the farmer, 'you promised to pay when you got back from New York.'

'Well, I hain't been,' was the reply.

Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea.

A GYPSY'S LIFE.

I was quite young when I received my first lesson in fortune telling, says one who recently escaped from a gypsy camp. For the first season I was only to tell fortunes for young girls. I was to judge them and say most about love subjects. Afterward I was allowed to tell anybody. If I could lay my hands on anything worth having I would do so, but it was no business of anybody's where I got it. I was never asked where I got things. I was pleased at the idea of telling fortunes, and I did very well at the business. I picked up fast, and before the first season closed I knew how to read human nature very well and could read character tolerably. I will not say much about stealing, for I am ashamed. Some of our wagons have false bottoms, so that whenever the camp was searched nothing could be found. If the officers came they were given full privilege to search all around, and in this way they were led to believe, many times, that we were really innocent. There is no truth at all in fortune telling. We said just what came into our minds. One time a young man in Tennessee came to me and told me to go to a certain house and induce a young girl to have her fortune told. He told me what to say. He was in love with her and wanted to marry her. I understood him, and carried out my part very well. I sung her a song about the young lover, and the beautiful girl got as white as snow, then red, and then gave me five dollars. She could well afford it. I got ten dollars from the man. He had been discarded, but before we left the place I saw the pair out driving.

There's any amount of trickery like this among the gypsies. I liked the life at first, it was free and romantic; but finally I tired of it, because I was ill-treated. I always wanted to keep up my appearance, which made some of the other women jealous. They commenced to spread evil reports about, and said that I was guilty of crime that I had fought hard to overcome and escape. Business got bad, and all my money was either lost or stolen from the wagon. It was not easy to make my escape, for the men watched me closely; but I managed it at last. Talk about women being drudges among decent white people, that's nothing! Women who are compelled to live wandering lives in this country are compelled to lie, cheat, steal and commit almost any crime to obtain money. There are plenty of women who are situated the same as I was, and who are but waiting for a good chance to get off.

GO FOR HIM.

He's a poor, hardworking man trying to pay his honest debts and support his family by honest toil; but "go for him," because he cannot pay you a few dollars he owes. He is poor and entitled to no consideration. Keep him down!

Help him! He's a rich man, who robbed a bank or made an assignment, lives in a fine mansion and walks leisurely, enjoying life, while his wife and children are deprived of none of the luxuries of wealth or the enjoyment of society. He's smart, an enterprising business man, and it's a pity he's robbed his creditors. Don't say anything to hurt his tender feelings, nor expect him to soil his delicate fingers by toil. He compounded with creditors at twenty-five or thirty per cent and now lives in luxurious ease, an honored, respected citizen and a prominent man.

Go for him! He's poor—he is trying to pay cent for cent with interest, and his hands are hardened by toil—his wife and children feel the pinchings of poverty and the tightness of the times—he lives in a small house and fares scantily, but it is as he deserves—he has no business to be poor nor honest. He's a fool for not robbing a bank or stealing from those who would have trusted him in prosperous days. He ought to be poor! Go for him! Keep him down—pile upon him such a weight of obloquy and pecuniary embarrassment that he will never be able to rise.

WHAT HE ADMITTED.

Yesterday forenoon, while Republicans were claiming that the Presidential election was still in doubt, a man in a saloon on Monroe avenue called out:

'I'll bet that Tilden is elected!'

'I'll bet you are a liar!' replied a voice.

The two clinched, rolled on the floor, and tussled around' and the Tildenite finally had the other at a disadvantage.

'Now will you admit that Tilden is elected?' he asked, letting up on the other a little.

'No I won't!' gasped the undermost, but I'll admit large Democratic gains all over the country!'

That was good enough, and he was lifted up and taken out.

A woman out West, in describing her runaway husband, said—Daniel may be known by a scar on his nose where I scratched him.

ONLY A WOMAN.

Only a woman, shrivelled and old,
The prey of the wind and the prey of the cold!
Cheeks that are shrunken,
Eyes that are sunken,
Lips that were never o'erbold;
Only a woman, forsaken and poor,
Asking an alms at the bronze church door.
Hark to the organ! roll upon roll
The waves of its music go over the soul!
Silks rustle past her
Thicker and faster;
The great bell ceases its toll.
Fain would she enter, but not for the poor
Swingeth wide open the bronze church door.

Only a woman, waiting alone,
Icily cold on an ice cold throne.
What do they care for her,
Mumbling a prayer for her,
Giving not bread but a stone.
Under gold laces their haughty heart beat,
Mocking the woes of their kin in the street.

Only a woman! In other days
Hope carolled to her happiest lays;
Somebody missed her,
Somebody kissed her,
Somebody crowned her with praise
Somebody faced up the battles of life,
Strong for her sake, who was mother or wife.
Somebody lies with a tress of her hair
Light on his heart where the death shadows are.
Somebody waits for her,
Opening the gates for her,
Giving delight for despair.
Only a woman—nevermore poor—
Dead in the snow, at the bronze church door.

KEEP A SLATE.

If farmers would keep a slate hanging up in their barns or workshops with a pencil attached by a string, so as to note down work to be done on rainy or stormy days, when the hired men could not work out of doors, it would be found to be of great advantage. Have it understood that whenever rain comes the slate is to be referred to for orders, so that if you are away from home the work can go on. There are scores of things that can be profitably done at such times and just so much time saved in good weather. All the wagons and carriages can be greased, the harness oiled and repaired, the axes, hoes and spades ground or cleaned, floor of barns outhouse cleaned or repaired, tools or implements repaired or painted, beehives, chicken-coops and other things made, hen-houses cleaned or fumigated with sulphur if fowls are lousy, cellar cleaned, apples and potatoes assorted, and all such work be done, and without the loss of time. Farmers, keep a slate and make a note of what work can be done at such times.

TOBACCO AND LIQUOR.

Our countrymen spend more money for the luxuries than for the necessities of life. It is no wonder that many people are poor when their hard earnings are wasted on indulgencies which do harm instead of good. Bread is the great staple of food, and $200,000,000 were spent last year for flour to feed our people. But the tobacco sold in the country for chewing and smoking and snuff, cost $350,000,000; about $9 for every man, woman and child.

This is bad enough, but the cost of intoxicating liquors consumed in 1870, was $600,000,000, averaging nearly $20 for every man women and child. A large amount of this is used in poor families, and reduces them to want and wretchedness.

If the young people of the land would refuse to touch tobacco or liquor this fearful extravagance would soon cease, and the wealth of the country increase with marvelous rapidity.—Farmers and Mechanics Journal.

DANISH PROVERBS.

'One must bear his cross with patience,' said the man, as he carried his wife on his back.

'Much of the lip and little wool,' said the peasant as he sheared his sow. (More show than reality—applied to a speech that is more 'eloquent' than logical.

One's own fireside is better than gold; it is warm, even if it be poor.

The stone cast from our hand and the word spoken is no longer in our power.

Liberty is better than gold or the precious stones.

Teach the wolf 'paternoster' (the Lord's prayer; he still cries 'Lamb lamb!'

It is too late to close the well when the child is drowned.

A Minnesota man has adopted a new method of doing business. No books are kept. When a customer desires credit, he goes to the desk and borrows the money; for which he gives notes payable with interest. He then buys his goods and pays for them.

'Speaking of shaving,' said a pretty girl to an obdurate old bachelor, 'I should think that a pair of handsome eyes would be the best mirror to shave by.' 'Yes, many a poor fellow has been 'shaved' by them,' replied the wretch.

RELICS OF THE BUILDERS.

A party of scientific explorers made some very interesting discoveries in the neighborhood of Milton, Wisconsin. There are there a number of mounds which recent archaeological investigation has referred to that mysterious race which inhabited the central portion of North America long before the present aborigines obtained a foothold here. Selecting the largest of these mounds the explorers dug a trench from its outer edge to the center, thirty feet long, five feet wide, and at the center attaining a depth of ten feet. About a foot from the bottom, at the deepest part of the excavation, a layer of ashes and decayed wood was laid bare. A few inches below this was a hard deposit resembling mortar, and beneath were found the remains of four adults and two children. That they belonged to the race of mound builders is inferred from the fact that there had previously been exhumed, only eighteen inches below the surface, a complete Indian skeleton.

The other, and vastly more important relics, were eight and a half feet lower down. The first of these, the skeleton of a man, lay with the head to the west in a reclining position. At the knees, near each hand, were two ornaments, composed of the teeth of some wild animal, about four inches long, and having holes bored through for the string which attached them to the wrists. Close by was the skull, but so badly decayed as to prevent removal. A little to the south of the skull were four perfect flint arrow-heads, as clearly cut as if the work had been done by the best modern machinery. Lying around and under the shoulders were twenty-nine beads, manufactured from small shells, and perforated so as to be worn as a necklace. Evidently this was the skeleton of some famous personage, for among the bones of the five others no ornaments whatever were found. The chiefs companions were arranged about him to the west, northwest and east. In the jaw bone of one was a partly developed wisdom tooth, and most of the jaw bones and teeth were in good preservation.

WHO WAS CAIN'S WIFE?

The Rev. C. P. McCarthy, who preaches every Sabbath in the University Building, Washington square, as pastor of what is called the American Free Church, endeavored to answer the question, 'Who was Cain's Wife?' last evening. He took his text from the fourth chapter of Genesis and the 17th verse. The preacher said that he had selected the peculiar subject announced at the request of several members of his congregation. Maintaining that old theories as to the meaning of the Bible stories had ceased to be tenable because of the increased light of science, he said that the theory held by him as to Cain's wife would also have to be abandoned. 'The orthodox to the question,' said he, 'is perhaps Cain married his sister.' Well, I don't think he did.—Now, I am not going to shirk the answering of this question. I have a theory of our race which others do not believe in. Nine out of ten believe that the human race came from one pair.—I don't believe it. Do you say that is heretical? Perhaps it is, but this is not a question to be answered by those who cling to the old theory. That old theory can never answer it. In the first place, Cain could not have married his sister when he departed to the land of Nod, because he had no sister. When Seth was born Adam was only 130 years old, a very young man for those days, and Seth was his third child. There is no mention of daughters. In the second place, Cain departed to a country where there were people, and he feared these people would slay him because of his crime, and the Lord recognized the reality of this danger and set a mark on him that he might be saved. The Bible nowhere states that there were only two people originally created. Adam was the generic name for the human race, and 'male and female created he them', Do you believed that negroes and Chinese are the descendants of the same progenitors with ourselves? I don't. Cain went over to the land of Nod, and there became the chief of a race which he found there. He built a city. He couldn't have done this alone. This, then, must be my answer to the question; there were races of people upon the earth at the time Cain was race Cain took his wife.'

The preacher dwelt at great length on the lessons to be drawn from the life of Cain, and exorted all to avoid the little sins, for even Cain did not become a murderer all at once, but was led up to that great crime by envy and jealous feelings.—*New York World.*

The ease that nobody cares to take—disease.

Red noses are lighthouses to warn voyagers on the sea of life off the coasts of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz and Holland.

'Capital weather, Mr. Jones, capital weather. My wife's got such a cold that she can't speak. I like such weather as this.'

NOTES ON THE FASHIONS.

A new fabric for overdresses is of silk and wool in damask figures with a rough knotty surface.

One thousand dollars is the price of a fine "crown sable" set, muff and boa, but the finest sets bring $1,500.

Marie Antoinette and elbow sleeves or tight-fitting coat sleeves down to the wrist are both worn for evening.

A new way of ornamenting the bottom of dresses is to use thick fringes falling over box or knife plaitings.

Black is the favorite color for dolmans, but lighter ones for mild weather are made of gray or dark camel's hair clothes.

A fan-like effect is given to the back of dress skirts by running a draw string in a casing across the back breadth just below the knee.

Mourning cloaks are trimmed with titan or basket woven braids, but heavy lusterless silk bands, cut bias, are preferred by conservative ladies.

For second mourning, or when crape and bombazine are discarded, the hat or bonnet is of plain, lusterless black silk or felt, trimmed with such silk.

New felt balmorals have no plaits or gathers around the waists; they fit smoothly around over the hips, with a slight fulling, made by a draw string in the back.

A pretty, new caprice in sleeve trimmings is to place a band of ribbon or galloon just above the elbow, fastening it down with a button, a loop, and two short ends.

For mourning handkerchiefs there is no departure from the plain linen cambric ones, with plain black hems or borders, and the initial or monogram in black in one corner.

Dress skirts are not lined; modistes use horse hair facings that are very strong but not stiff. These facings are half a yard deep, covered half way up from the bottom with an alpaca facing.

Dress skirts are bound with braids this winter, but faced with a wide alpaca galloon, which peeps below the bottom of the skirt like a piping. It requires two rows of stiching to keep this braid in its place.

Polonaises that are to be worn in both the house and street are provided with an extra lining, extending below the hips, of gray, red or white flannel, which is basted in for street wear. The lower edge of this linning is simply pinked.

TALKING AT TABLE.

This is one of the very best digesters; there is no tonic known equal to it, as it is of the kind calculated to promote hilarity and good feeling generally. Most parents are prone to prohibit their children from laughing and talking at the table; it is unphysiological: it is a cruelty.

Joyousness promotes the circulation of the blood, enlivens it, invigorates it, sends it tingling to the remotest part of the system, carrying with it animation, vigor, and life. The louder the little ones laugh the better; the faster they talk the better, for then they eat less in a given time, consequently chew their food more thoroughly.

Discard controversy from the dining table. Discourage all subjects which invite political or religious rancor. Let every topic introduced be calculated to instruct, to interest, or amuse. Do not let the mind run on business or previous mishaps, or past disappointments. Never tell bad news at the table, nor for an hour before. Let everything you have to communicate be, if possible, of a gladsome, joyous, hilarious character, calculated to bring out pleasant remarks or agreeable associations. On the other hand, never administer a reproof at the social board to either servant or child; find fault with nothing; speak unkindly to no one. If remarks are made of the absent, let them contain some word of commendation which, if repeated in their hearing afterwards, will kindle kindly feelings, and thus will thoughts of the family table come across the memory in after years, when we have been scattered and some laid in their final rest-place, bring with them a sweetness of emotion which makes it a pleasure to dwell upon them.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

SLEEPING BY FAITH.

We need faith to sleep sweetly. Worry is the parent of restlessness; but he that believeth enters into rest. "The just live by faith;" they work, wait, toil, rest eat and sleep well when they believe firmly. Pillow the soul on the assurance that the Lord cares for us, and works all things for our good, and the pillowed head rests in comfort. Refreshing sleep prolongs life; the physical thus profits by the spiritual. Many believe that Christ will save at last, but doubt his care in little things; they trust him for the greater, but distrust in small concerns, and hence worry and chafe. The Lord is our keeper in the little, every-day trifles of life, the affairs of the shop farm, office, kitchen, nursery, parlor, temporal and spiritual, individual and social, and invites to cast all our cares on him; and when we do 'he giveth his beloved sleep,' and that enable them to work and prosper.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY......DEC. 13, 1876.

THE DEED CONSUMMATED!

What has been anticipated for some weeks past has been at length perfected, and South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana are counted in for Hayes, giving him a majority of one in the electoral college, if no flaw is found in any elector from any other State.

A more flagrant violation of fact and right, and a more flagrant defiance of truth and evidence was never before exhibited by men in whose veins runs the blood of the Anglo Saxon. Political tactics worthy of Mexico for the first time, at least on a broad national scale, have been made the weapons of American policy, and the real utterance of the ballot box has been stifled, or distorted to speak the voice of party.

The national administration went into this contest with individual states determined to win; determined to close its eyes to all the appeals of justice, to all the warnings of law; and, with all the strength that control of place and power gave it, to run a blind tilt against those moral forces that, up to the present disgraceful era, have been potent, to secure at least the forms of law, and the observance of precedents.

The administration has won—for the present. Its armies have given, not moral, but brute strength, to the infamous tools who manipulated ballot boxes with impunity, and paraded unblushingly the result of their infamous frauds.

But while nominally asserting the success of their schemes, they must be aware that they have only half attained their object. They know, that if satisfactory to themselves, their every act has been watched, and they are already pilloried before the world as cheats and scoundrels. How can they expect their work to stand the scrutiny, not alone of the Democratic Congress, but of their own party friends.

For it must not be forgotten by our friends, apt to fall into despondency at the apparent frustration of their hopes, that the honest Republicans of the North—and they are many—look with disgust upon the practices of those who claim victory through patent frauds, and who revolt at the idea of using or sharing power obtained by such means.

These will endorse the action of the Democratic House, if they do not aid it, in resisting these fraudulent claims. They are sensible to the ineffaceable disgrace which will attach to the whole Republican party. They know it will never survive the shock given to its credit. They know moreover that the business interests of the country must wither under the blight of a discredited and distrusted administration, and they will acquiesce in the peaceful recognition of even the hostile claims of Mr. Tilden, rather than accept the more than dubious ones of Mr. Hayes.

There is everywhere a moral conviction that Mr. Tilden is fairly entitled to the electoral vote of Louisiana. There is more than a moral conviction that probabilities have been overstrained to give it to Mr. Hayes. The time is rapidly approaching when a more august, a more impartial, and a more honest tribunal will review the whole question, and then we are sure that the whole country will peaceful accord to Mr. Tilden the position so justly due to him as the choice not only of a popular but of an electoral majority.

The Presidents Message has so little to say upon subjects most interesting to us that we can neither to criticize or reproduce it The only point about it worthy of considerations is the weak excuse for the bad conduct of his appointee through which so much trouble has been brought upon the South and so much disgrace upon the administration. This is a mean device to evade responsibility. If ever a man was directly responsible for the acts of his appointees, it is President Grant. He has been deaf to all warnings, blind to all experience. He has been callous to public opinion, and contemptuous to all rebuke. In fact it is notorious that the more flagrant the offence, the closer he has stuck to the offender. Babcock and Belknap and Shepperd are standing monuments to his partiality to crime. The blacker the sin, the dearer the sinner. And it is therefore a contemptible shift to throw upon the very men he has nurtured and defended the responsibility for those fearful violations of law and the constitution, which even his obtuse perceptions now enable him to see have worked out their legitimate results.

Aldrich, the Vermont contesting elector, appeared with counsel before the electoral college and offered his vote for Tilden and Hendricks. He filed his protest against the vote of Sollace, and appointed himself to carry his own vote to Washington, where he will fight it out in Congress.

THE PROPOSITION OF MR HAYES

Mr. Hayes is stated to have sought and obtained an interview with Col. Roberts of the New Orleans *Times*, having failed in his plan to have one with Senator Lamar of Mississippi with a view to develop his policy towards the South after his inauguration. For Mr. Hayes affects to talk in happy confidence of his election, and to chalk out his future progress with the assurance of a confirmed possessor of his offices, his powers and his honors.

The sum and substance of his ideas, are that he is going to be very generous in his policy to the South; that he is going to remove from us the curse of carpet baggers, in whom he recognizes our greatest pest: he is going to give all the domestic offices to Southern men; he is going to leave the control of the negro question, and the negroes themselves to the wisdom of Southern men and Southern statesmanship; and—because he wants Southern countenance to his administration—he is going to call a prominent Southern man into his cabinet!

It is the fatal error of Northern politicians and of Northern statesmen, that they have never been able to understand the Southern people. In this corrupt era, they have become accustomed to see self interest the governing principles in every thing. They have become accustomed to see every man hold himself at a price. They have become accustomed to see conscience, honor, political principle bartered away for office or for money, and they have learned the belief that all virtue is extinguished, and that their motives pervade all mankind.

We do not pretend to say that Southern character has altogether withstood the strain which the trials of the last ten years have put upon its endurance. But we do assert that it has not fallen into that abyss of degradation where money or office is the balm for all trouble. It is still pure enough and proud enough to secure it from the sacrifice of elevated party principles to the base rewards that follow treachery to their own convictions.

Mr. Hayes may be perfectly sincere in his offers. But he betrays a base nature when he tempts Southern leaders with the promise of reward to alliance with a party against which every instinct of justice, patriotism and personal interest burns in undying antagonism. It was an unworthy imputation, both upon the honor or the good sense of any Southern man of influence or character, that he could be bought to silence, or induced to co-operation with a chief who is unable to give assurance that he will not perpetuate that system which has entailed such wrong and ruin upon the South. All the efforts of the Democratic party in the South for these ten years have been to obtain justice, not through hostility to the government, but opposition to the administration. Does Mr. Hayes expect, that when that administration is in its death throes, it shall receive new life at the hands of those who have helped to deal the deadly blows?

CONGRESS.

Both Houses are engaged in the work of investigating election frauds. The committees are already at work. Surely there is foundation enough to upset the nefarious work of the Boards of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

As the matter now stands, Tilden has 185 votes including the one from Oregon, given to Cronin, Dem., instead of to the disqualified republican postmaster. If the legality of this is assailed, then the radicals must go behind the broad seal of the State. If this is done, then that is a game the Democrats can play at with advantage.

Tilden is no doubt legally elected, but the decision will not be reached without a fierce struggle in Congress.

The Richmond *Whig* says: Florida has been counted for Hayes! Why, of course, it has been. Did not Grant say it should be, and did not the Radical leaders notify us before the election it would be counted for him if necessary. Counted for Hayes, indeed! Why, what would have been the use of stealing the vote of South Carolina and Louisiana unless they stole that of Florida also. But hold on, there, thieves; not quite so fast; there is to be another count yet before you are out of the woods.

The New York *Herald* says: The Oregon electors a checkmate and a surprise. By this astute manoeuvre the supporters of Mr. Tilden have captured the strong hold of the enemy, and can turn his own batteries against him. If one House alone cannot reverse the certificates which bear the signature of the Governor and the seal of the State, the Democrats are strongly entrenched on the ground selected by their adversaries. The rage of the Republicans at being thus hoisted by the own petard is as amazing as it is natural.

Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the Confederate army, died Tuesday, in Fairfax county, Va. in he 78th year of his age.

OREGON.

The present reading of the situation makes the election of Mr. Tilden certain by the one vote gained by the substitution of a Democratic for the disqualified Republican elector. According to the laws of Oregon—and each State is authorised to frame its own laws regarding the manner of electing Presidential electors—Mr. Cronin is as fully entitled to his place as any indisputably returned elector from Massachusetts or Ohio. We would not be disposed to take advantage of any merely technical flaw, to stifle or mis-interpret to real voice of the people. True, the other side has given us full occasion to give a Rowland for an Oliver. But, as in the case of Vermont, full fairness would suggest that the intent be strictly followed out. Nevertheless we would have the Democratic party make use of this Oregon case, not so much as through it alone, to perfect the election of Mr. Tilden, as by it, to test a principle, and establish Mr. Tildens election through its application to other States. If the Republicans contest the right of Mr. Cronin, the Oregon, Democratic elector, they must go behind the great Seal of Oregon. If they can do this, the Democrats have the key to the situation. They can go behind the great seals of Louisiana and Florida, and the result will not be doubtful.

The Republicans may throw out Oregon, but if they do, they will lose eleven electoral votes. Either horn of the dilemma defeats Mr. Hayes.

The horrible burning of the Brooklyn Theatre on Wednesday night last surpasses any event of the kind known in our history. The burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1811 destroyed between 70 and 80 lives, including that of the Governor of Virginia. The Brooklyn fire destroyed 292.

The most unaccountable feature of the fire is that the loss of life was not suspected until the firemen began to clear away the ruins, and the fearful sight was exposed of human bodies, in every condition of mutilation, piled one upon the other to the depth of fifteen feet!

Is there no safeguard against these calamities? Can no effectual plan of escape be devised? Every theatre, and every place of exhibition in the country is a deadly man trap. Every accident creates a panic, every panic a rush to the doors, and these doors invariably close against the frenzied refugees.

There is one remedy for some of the evils, no place of exhibition should be connected with any other building. Its isolation would admit of side doors and give other meens of exit than the solitary front entrance.

Chamberlain is inaugurated Governor of South Carolina, having been sworn in by a Justice of the Peace in the presence of his rump Legislature. But Hampton will also be sworn in by the Democtatic branch of the Legislature which has a majority on joint ballot, and then there will be two governors. Proceedings have been taken by the Democratic House to oust Chamberlain.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

Washington, D. C; Dec. 5.—The President commenced with a recapitulation of the events and his official acts of the past eight years. He said mistakes have been made as can see, and I admit, but it seems to me oftener in the selections made of the assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintane with the appointee, but upon recommendations of the representatives chosen directly by the people.

It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration from the time of Washington to the present has been free from these mistakes, but I leave comparisone to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right, constitutional and within the law and for the very best interests of the whole people. The failures have been errors of judgment, not of interest.

FINANCES.

The message says taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly $300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over $135,000,000 by substituting bonds. The annual interest on the debt has been reduced $30,000,000 per annum. The balance of trade has changed from $130,000,000 against us to $20,000,000 in our favor, and he believes the balance of trade will continue in our favor, and the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879, will be easily redeemed, even in the absence of further much desired legislotion.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The policy adopted towards the Indians has been humane, and has substantially ended hostilities in the whole land, except in the Black Hills and approaches thereto.

FOREIGN NATIONS.

Relations with foregn nations continue friendly. The centennial exhibition is alluded to as promotive of good feeling and better acquaintance with foreign nations.

Alluding to the reductions of allowances for the diplomatic service, the President cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchments secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance, which will attend our foreign representatives under this reduction.

THE ENGLISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

He reserves for another communication a statement of the questions with Great Britain regarding the extradition treaty.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

The subject of the troubles on the Rio Grande is under consideration between the United States and Mexico. The President asks legislation which may provide for the payment of the awards of the Mexican claims commission.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

He recommends legislation to prevent fradulent naturalization, and on the subject of expatriation and election of nationality in the interest of emigrants, he suggests a new tribunal for the settlement of the claims of aliens against the United States. Other governments are in advance of us in this respect.

THE NEW STATE OF COLORADO.

The President states the provisions of the act of Congress for admitting Colorado into the Union, and that he issued a proclamation to that effect.

THE ARMY.

Additional appropriations for the army are asked.

SOUTH PASS IMPROVEMENTS.

He says the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river under James B. Eads, and his associates is progressing favorably.

The navy is in a condition as effective as possible within the means and authority given the department.

BLOODY SHIRTISM.

A few post masters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives, but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. An assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General adds that the case is sufficently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of an assaulting any person in charge of the mails or retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The President calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of throwing greatter safeguards over the method of choosing and declaring the election of President.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

He says: The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation would meet with hearty approval."

SANTO DOMINGO.

The President makes an elaborate defence of his recommendation for the annexation of Santo Domingo. After describing the commercial advantages that would have accrued, he says the Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of free Cuba. The President adds and concludes that the Island of Santo Domingo is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable in commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be so much sought after that the poorest among them could have found the means to go there in cases of great apprehension and cruelty, such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years. Whole communities would have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable, and indispensable almost where they now are. But the possesion of this territory would have left the negro master of the situation, by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of finding them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation for a renewal of the subject of annexation, but I do refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

EXIT GRANT.

With the present Congress my official life terminates It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me, further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

(Signed,) U. S. Grant.
Executive Mansion.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T INMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York.

CALL AT
KIRKLAND & CO.,
FOR FINE
Old Imported Brandy,
Old Tom Gin,
Old Rye Whiskey.

AND a general line of

GROCERIES.

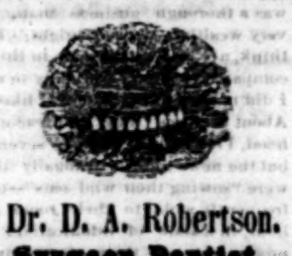
Consisting in part of
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, MOLASSES, BACON, FLOUR, SOAP, CANDLES, PEPPER, SPICES, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, CHEESE, PICKLES, CONCENTRATED LYE, &c. &c.

Which we propose to sell at LOWEST Market rates. In addition to GROCERIES, we will keep,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE & HARDWARE.

Soliciting a share of the Patronage of the Citizens, and the Buyers, who visit this Market.
We subscribe ourselves
KIRKLAND & CO.,

WE will take, CORN, WHEAT, OATS, &c, in exchange for Goods.
☞ Collie Clark is with us, and will be pleased to see his old friends.
K. & CO.
May 5 1y.



Dr. D. A. Robertson.
Surgeon Dentist.
Office up stairs in Berry's brick building, as heretofore.

WILL continue to visit Chapel Hill on the fourth Tuesday of every month. And spend the fourth week of each month at his office in Hillsboro, and will remain the following week if necessary.
Owing to the great scarcity of money, prices have been reduced to the same they were before the war.
Orders left with Charles M. Parks' will be promptly attended to. March 4 1y.

John H. Tyler & Co,
Successors to
MITCHELL AND TYLER.
1005 Main Street,
RICHMOND, VA.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES.
WATCHES REPAIRED in the best manner.
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Prompt attention paid to Orders by mail or otherwise. Oct. 21y.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
12th, Opposite Bank St. & Capitol Square
Richmond, Va.
T. W. Hoenniger,
PROPRIETOR.
A new and first class Hotel, furnished in 1874 equal to any in the United States. The Proprietor assures comfort to the travelling public.
Charges reduced $3, $2.50 and $2 per Day, according to size and location of Room—with uniformity in every other respect.

J. M. MURRIE, C M HUTCHINGS,
J. A. HERNDON.
Murrie, Hutchings & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries,
SPAPLE DRY GOODS, FERTILIZERS, &c.
R. W. Lawson & Co's. old stand,
MAIN STREET,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.
Oct 4 1y.

THOS. McCULLY,
GEM SALOON.
Craighead Street (Near Main,)
Danville, Va.
KEEPS supplied with FISH, OYSTERS and GAME (in season), and can serve them in any manner in his Restaurant. Bar well stocked with choice Liquors, Cigars and the best brands of Chewing Tobacco.
BILLIARD TEMPLE.
Up stairs, contains Geo. E. Phelan's first class tables, and is lighted by Gas. A Call Solicited.
Oct 4 3m.

A. L. Ellett & Co.,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12th St.
RICHMOND, VA.
OFFER to the Merchants of the South, the LARGEST and CHEAPEST assortment of GOODS they have ever been able to offer to the trade.
Oct 4 3m.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS
Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our
PATENT SLATE PAINT,
MIXED READY FOR USE.
Fire-Proof, Water-Proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A ROOF may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this Slate be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better, and lasting longer than new shingles without the slate, for
One-Third the Cost of Reshingling.
The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is FIRE-PROOF against sparks or flying embers as may be easily tested by any one.
IT STOPS EVERY LEAK,
and for tin or iron has no equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold, and NEVER Cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water-tight at a small expense, and preserved for many years.
This Slate Paint is
EXTREMELY CHEAP.
Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on tin, iron, felt, matched boards, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the Paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush.
No Tar is used in this Composition,
therefore it neither cracks in Winter, nor runs in Summer.
On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or Warped shingles it brings to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in Felt roofs, stops the leaks—and although a slow dryer, rains do not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all paints that are black contain Tar, be sure you obtain our Genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is
CHOCOLATE COLOR,
when first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is to all intents and purposes SLATE. On
TIN ROOFS,
our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For
BRICK WALLS
our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and discoloring the plaster.
These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings.
Our only colors are
Chocolate, Red, Bright Red and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

5 Gallons,	can and box	$5 50
10 "	keg	9 50
20 "	half barrel	16 00
40 "	one barrel	30 00

We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc at the following low prices:
1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing at 3 cent per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps, and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 4½ cents per square foot.)
2000 rolls 2-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 1½c. per square foot.
3000 rolls 3-ply Tarred Roofing Felt, at 2½c. per square foot,
200 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at ½c. per square foot.
5000 gallons fine Enamel Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at $2 a gallon.
Send for sample card of colors. All orders must be accompanied with the money or satisfactory city references. No goods shipped C O D., unless express charges are guaranteed.
Local Agents Wanted. Sample orders solicited
N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY,
102 & 104 Maiden Lane, New York.
Dr. O. Hooker, Local Agent Hillsboro.

E. D. HEARTT.
WITH
SEDDON and BRUCE.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Groceries and Liquors,
VIRGINIA STREET.
RICHMOND, VA.
sept. 13 6m.

The Hillsborough Recorder
WEDNESDAY,........DEC. 13, 1876.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Terms of the RECORDER for 1874.
For 1 year. $1·50.
" 6 months. 75.
Payments always in advance.
Job printing done neatly cheaply and promptly.

See fourth page both for Ads and interesting reading matter.

The Legislature adjourns to-day (Wednesday) to meet again on the 30th inst.

Typographical Errors.

Our readers will excuse occasional mistakes. Our chirography is none of the clearest, and is often puzzling to ourselves when we recur to it. Our compositors are, therefore, not to be expected to decypher what we might not be able to read.

The Cold Spell.

The cold of the past ten days has been more intense and more continuous than ever remembered here so early in the season. For ten days the mercury never rose above the freezing point in the shade, ranging from 15 to 25 at 7 a. m. On Sunday, the 10th, it stood at 6 at that hour, and did not rise above 20 during the day.

The ponds are covered with a coating of ice six inches thick furnishing fine skating during the week, and a splendid ice crop has been housed. Every ice house is filled.

As we write (Sunday night) a brisk snow is falling. We leave it to our foreman to say what its depth will be.

Acknowledgement.

Our thanks are tendered to the *Baltimorian* to the very handsome reference to us, in connection with our election to the Principal Clerkship of the House of Representatives. Compliments from a journal of such high character, and so far from home, are highly prized.

See attractive Ad. of Levy Bro's. Now is your time.

See Ad. of S. W. Hughes' School. This is one of the best Schools in the State.

Thanks.

We return thanks to the Charlotte *Democrat* and the Wilmington *Cape Fear* for their consideration in furnishing us at Raleigh with their valuable journals in addition to those they send as exchanges. It is a pleasing thoughtfulness on the part of our brethren.

If you want good oysters, and cheap oysters, call at T. M. Utley's Saloon. He can supply you at the very lowest figures. Families wishing oysters for Christmas can be supplied by leaving their orders with him. Don't forget to call on Tom for your Christmas oysters.

Have you seen Rosemond's Stock of Christmas goods? If not call and see them.

The paling around the Court House is complete and is a very neat job. It would be farther improved by a coat of paint.

Work has been resumed, after a long suspension, upon the large building of Dr. Cain on the Court House square. We are glad to note this little sign of life.

Have you been to D. M. Laws'? If not go and see his Christmas goods. He has just received a fresh supply.

Mr. D. C. Parks returned last week from New York, which city he visited for the purpose of Medical advice for an invalid sister. Miss Parks remains in New York.

Where did you get that pretty Doll? At Rosemond's he has anything you want.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hughes to amend the law in regard to the pay of jurors passed the House of Representatives on Saturday morning.

The Resolutions of Protest against military interference in South Carolina passed the House by a good majority on Friday.

The law authorizing sentences to the Penitentiary for terms of one year and under has passed both Houses. It will add largly to the force employed on Rail Roads, and is a wise and profitable way of punishing offenses.

You can get Roysters best candy at Rosemond's.

The Methodist Church.

The Methodist Annual Conference recently held at Greensboro has made the usual changes in the location of ministers. People of all denominations in this community will regret the transfer of the Rev. Mr. Cole to Concord. He has served here for the last two years with great acceptability to his congregation, and has endeared himself to all by the amiability of his disposition.

His place is to be supplied by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of whom we regret to say, our information is very meagre.

Editor's Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8th 1876.

The cold spell lasting during the whole of the past week seems about to end with a rain. A good ice crop has been gathered, though the dependence here is almost altogether upon the thick clear coatings of the Northern ponds, with its huge blocks of crystal a foot and a half to two feet thick which one may see in the hot summer days standing on the side walks in utter contempt of the fiercest rays of a torrid sun.

The cold weather has had its effect upon members of the Legislature. The transition from the heated rooms of the Capitol to the sharp external atmosphere has developed several serious cases of illness, besides innumerable colds. The plans suggested last winter for heating the Capitol have not been carried out, and the building remains as it has been from the beginning, a fruitful source of disease. It ought to strike every one that it is ill advised economy to withhold the means needed to secure both comfort and health, constituencies are liable at any time to be deprived of the services of their representatives by sickness induced by their duties, and the sacrifice of health is to cruel an exaction to be set off by any considerations of economy. The deaths of numbers of valuable men may be directly traced to their discomforts in the Capitol of the State.

During the session, Raleigh is never without subjects of interest. On Wednesday last was the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors to cast the vote of the State, for President of the United States. Of course it was a foregone conclusion that they were to cast their votes for Tilden and Hendricks, for whom North Carolina gave the magnificent majority of upwards of 17000. Yet all the imposing forms, and scrupulous scrutiny were observed as if by possibility there might be fraud or there might be opposition.

The electoral College met at 12 o'clock in the Senate Chamber all the members being present. Maj. Avery called the body to order, and then nominated Genl. J. M. Leach as President of the College, and F. H. Busbee was appointed Secretary. Genl. Leach took the chair, and addressed the College in an animated and patriotic speech. Judge Fowle put in nomination, the Hon Samuel J. Tilden of New York, and in doing so, paid a splendid tribute to the wisdom, the statesmanship and the purity of the man North Carolina delights to honor.

Mr. Latham seconded the nomination in a beautiful speech and its conclusion the Secretary read the certificates of the election of the electors, signed by the Governor of the State.

The roll was called and all answered to their names. The ballot was announced by the tellers, Messrs. Robbins and Glenn and it appeared that Samuel J. Tilden had received ten votes, and the announcement was received with vociferous applause by the large audience present.

Mr. McRae of Cumberland then nominated Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana for Vice President, seconded by Mr. Glenn, both in capital speeches, and the same formalities were gone through with and Thomas A. Hendricks was announced as having received ten votes.

R. P. Waring was chosen to bear the certificates to Washington. The electors then came forward and signed the certificates of the election, and these were given to the Secretary who placed seals upon them.

There is therefore no flaw in the vote of this State, and whatever may be done with other States the vote of North Carolina is impregnable.

The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has been in session during the week and has drawn a large number of visitors to the city and filling the hotels to overflowing. What they have done is only known and interesting to them.

Hon. K. P. Battle delivered an admirable address on Wednesday night in the Commons Hall on the subject of "the relation of the University to the Agriculture of the State." We have no space to notice it here as it deserves. It will be sufficient to say that it was not intended as a defence of the University, for it does not need it, but to show more clearly its objects, and what it is doing to benefit the best interests of the State. Great revolutions in habits and customs move slowly, but the system of practical instruction in mechanics, Agriculture, and the sciences connected with them will in time enlighten the industry of the whole State. The most pleasant feature in the lecture was the fact that the means of liberal education is thrown open free to one student from each county in the State, and that no deserving young man will be turned away who is without means to pursue his studies, and the limit of one to each county will not be strictly observed if the applicants exceed that number. We will on another occasion have something more to say of this address.

The Legislature adjourns on Wednesday till the 30th of December, to be here in time for the inauguration of Vance. That is going to be the grandest affair of the era, the chaplet that crowns the glory of North Carolina's great victory.

C.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in affect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc, in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1.00.

There are now 350 convicts at work on the Western N. C. Railroad between Old Fort and Asheville.

A Barbarous Mutilation.

We wish we could have entered a timely protest against the cruel butchery to which the shade trees of our streets have been the victims.

We are no converts to those advanced ideas of taste which undertake to improve upon nature; which reprove nature for her wild luxuriant work, and curb the exuberance of her prodigality by bringing her back to the straight laced decorum of puritanical primness. We are one of those who believe that nature best knows what she is about, and when she teaches the boughs of the trees to stretch out their arms in spreading freedom, we feel that she enjoys, as we do, the glint of the sunbeam upon the glistening leaves and laughs in the music of the breeze as it murmurs through the rustling foliage.

It seems as cruel and absurd to subject the trees to this pitiless shearing as to dock the horse of the beautiful ornament of flowing mane and taste. Both equally forlorn, and both would equally complain if they could find voice for their indignation.

The beautiful trees which of late adorned our streets now stand wrecks of comeliness, lopped and mutilated, in many instances only naked and unsightly trunks, remaining. We think the abominable taste that dictated this mutilation, might at least have directed the ungrateful work of adaptation to its standard. But no! the work was ordered, and its execution was delegated to rude hands; entrusted to the judgment of those whose appreciation of the beautiful rose no higher than that of the swine that root in the gutter.

What has been done is beyond recall. If any more is contemplated in the name of all that is appropriate, let it be stopped.

The Inauguration.

Grand preparations are being made for the inauguration of Governor Vance on the 1st of January. In publicity and in imposing surroundings, it will surpass anything known in our State history. Owing to the immense crowd to be present, the ceremonies will take place in the open air, within the Capitol square on the South side of the Capitol. A platform large enough to seat three hundred people will be erected enclosing the Statue of Washington and covering the railing, so that the effigy of the father of his country, suggestive of patriotism and devotion to the constitution, will form a part of the august group which takes its part in this happy inauguration of a new era for North Carolina.

The American Farmer

closes the year and volume with a number for December of even more than usual interest and value.

With this pioneer journal the subject of fertilizers seems to be ever uppermost, and not only is greet stress laid upon the preservation of home-made manures, but the application of scientific principles in restoring and maintaining the fertility of soils is constantly pointed out in plain and practical terms. The record of the proceedings of the most advanced farmers' clubs is another of its noteworthy features.

All the branches of farm life and work are accorded full space. The staple crops, fruit-growing live stock, the dairyi ornamental gardening, &c; are treated by skilful and experienced hands; and all our farmers would find in its pages an ample return for the subscription price, which is $1.50 a year, or only $1 each to clubs of five or more. The publishers, Samuel Sands & Son, Baltimore, offer to send free to all new subscribers received before Dec' 31st, the last three numbers of '76.

THE CENTENNIAL OF 1876.

This highly favored country is about to celebrate its hundredth birthday. Under its favored privileges, its citizens have been happy: worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences; pursuing their chosen avocations unmolested; growing rich and prosperous. Some have attained the most exalted positions from the smallest beginnings. This is particularly applicable to DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS. Ten years ago they had but a limited local reputation, but in this time, aided by scientific research and conscientious business direction, they have attained such a celebrity that there is not a country on the globe that they are not known and used. Wherever disease prevails, especially such as result from torpid liver, dyspepsia, costiveness, sick headache, fever and ague, and they are eagerly sought for.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

It is reported that BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury, N. J; and not one has reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists Dr. O. Hooker and get this medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents Sample Bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

The Charlotte Observer says: A gentleman just from Columbia, says that he was present when the *habeas corpus* case of the contemptuous State board of canvassers was called. Settle got up and said he had a few remarks to make in their defence; also, in behalf of granting them further time in which to answer. He was replied to by Gen James Conner, of Charleston, and our informant added, "when Conner got through with him Settle's face was red as the gills of the maddest old turkey gobbler you ever saw.

South Carolina.

The Democrats have the advantage in S. C. The Supreme Court recognized the Democratic House of Representatives as the legal body, and has ordered the Secretary of State to deliver up the returns of the election for Gov. to Wallace the Speaker of the Democratic House. The Republicans still contend that Chamberlain shall be Governor, but the Supreme Court refused to swear him in, whereupon the Radical Senate and Mackey House passed a bill authorizing a Probate Judge to swear in Chamberlain.—This one Boone proceeded to do, and Chamberlain was inaugurated.—This is only a farce, Hampton is recognized by the courts as the Governor-elect, and he will be inaugurated in a few days and proceed to take charge of the capitol.

A FREE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipt complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
GREELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76,

OBITUARY.

In this place on Wednesday evening the 29th ult at 6.15 P. M. Miss. Sue J. Stroud aged 25 years 10 months and 26 days Second daughter of Henry C. Stroud decd.

The subject of this notice was baptized into the fellow-ship of the Baptist Church at Mars Hill Oct 4th 1858 by Rev. F. M. Jordan. In January 1869 she moved her membership from the Mars-Hill Church and united with the Baptist Church at Hillsboro. Her Holy walk and pious example was a shining light to all her friends and associates. None knew her, except to love her. Her death in the midst of weeping mother, sisters, and endeared friends was a glorious triumph of faith in God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Her mind which was remarkably clear to the last moment fully comprehended the near approach of death; fearing not, to walk through the shadow and valley of death. She frequently quoted sweet passages of scripture upon which her soul might rely. But she is gone, and her works do follow her.

Oh! let me, die the death of the rightous.

A FRIEND.

Hughes' Academy,

Classical and Mathematical School
CEDAR GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY.

WILL commence on the Second Monday of January, 1877.
TERMS:—Board, &c. $80.00
Tuition. 25,00
For circulars apply to
SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
dec. 13. Cedar Grove, N. C.

THE
The North Carolina Home
INSURANCE CO.
OF
RALEIGH, N. C.

Insures Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise
AND
All Classes of Insurable Property,
AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

ITS Stockholders are gentlemen interested in building up North Carolina Institutions, and mong them are many of the prominent business and financial men of the State.

All Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

This Company has, already, during the three years of its existence, paid a large amount of Losses, yet its assets are steadily increasing.

It appeals with confidence to the Insurers of property in North Carolina.

Encourage Home Institutions.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., President.
C. B. ROOT, Vice President.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
P. COWPER, Supervisor.
HAMILTON & GRAHAM, Local Agents.
dec. 12 12m. Hillsboro, N. C

CHEAP, COMPREHENSIVE, RELIABLE.
THE CAPE FEAR,

A DAILY Democratic Newspaper, is published in Wilmington, N. C. Price $5,00 a year, or 10 cents a week. Send for it. It gives all the Local, State, Telegraphic and General News, in an attractive form. Its Commercial Reports are elaborate and accurate. An original story, by some practical writer, appears nearly every day. Address
CICERO W. HARRIS, or
The Cape Fear,
nov 22. Wilmington, N. C.

100 YEARS AGO.

THE GOOD OLD MAN
SANTA CLAUS

Has come.
Has gifts for the Young and the Old. He treats all alike—is blind. COME AND SEE HIM.
CLAUD. W BROWN.
Nov. 28th '76.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Farm and Road Wagons.
FARMERS FRIEND PLOWS.
OLIVERS CHILLED PLOWS.
YOUNG AMERICA
Corn & Cob Mills,
Indispensible to every feeder of Stock.
METAL LINED
CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS.
PATENT WELL FIXTURES.
The Celebrated
HORIZONTAL CHURN.
Circulars and Price lists of this Churn sent to any address.

Magic Cockle Screens,
The only implement which will take the Partridge Pea, and Cockle out of Wheat.
Smith's Patent Straw Cutters,
Plow Castings.
For all the leading Plows, in use. Smooth, tough, and well fitting.
Liberal Terms &c, to the Trade.
Catalogues promptly mailed.
TOBACCO FACTORY FIXTURES.
We make Tobacco Shapes, Billets, Bands, Tins, Plates &c, &c., in the best manner and fully warrant all our work.
Correspondence solicited, and estimates for work promptly furnished.
H. M. SMITH & CO.,
P. O. Box 8 Richmond, Va.
Nov. 22.

FALL AND WINTER
MILLENERY

MRS. TAYLOR has now on hand a choice selection of
Millenery Fancy Goods and Notions.
At lowest prices for CASH and Country PRODUCE.
Will receive weekly the latest novelties in Millenery &c., from the best houses.
Be sure to call at
nov. 1. MRS. TAYLORS.

THE
VIRGINIA PROTECTION
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

Presents a Plan by which the Benefits of Life Insurance may be secured at about One-Third the Usual Cost.

Thirteen Cents invested each day will secure to your family $5.000,

PAID UP CAPITAL, $ 50.000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 200,000.

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RICHARD IRBY, Vice-President,
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October 9th '76 1y.

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FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
Are the best the world produces. They are planted by a million people in America, and the result is, beautiful Flowers and splendid Vegetables. A Priced Catalogue sent free to all who enclose the postage—a 2 cent stamp,

VICK'S
FLOWER & VEGETABLE GARDEN
Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of illustrations, & Four Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature. Price 35 in paper; 65c. bound in elegant cloth.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE
This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first number for 1877 just issued. Address
JAMES VICK,
nov 22 Rochester, N. Y.

☞ NOW FOR BARGAINS IN DRY
Goods.
LOTS OF GOODS FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

LEVY BROTHERS
Now offer great inducements to purchasers of DRY GOODS who buy for CASH.
Extra quality Dark Colored Printed Cambrics at 10c. per yard worth 20c.
Ginghams in beautiful styles at 10c. per yard worth 20c.;
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods at 10c. and 12½c. worth 20c.;
Brocaded Dress Goods at 20c. 25c. and 30. worth 25 30 and 35c.;
Black Alpacas at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and up to $1,25 per yard, all from 20 to 25 per cent below regular prices;
BLACK SILKS in all qualities; also, a large assortment of Colored and Fancy and Striped SILKS, all to be sold at much below regular prices, as our stock was purchased before the recent advance in prices!
Black and Colored Cashemires in all qualities at low prices;
Double Width Colored Alpacas at 25c worth 35c
Dress Goods for Mourning at prices to suit everybody;
Bombazines, Tamise, Australian Crepe, Henrietta Cloth, Canton Cloth, &c.;
White and Colored Tarletan Muslins in all shades and at all prices;
Nainsook, Cambrick, Jaconet, Swiss Mull, Checked and Striped Muslins;
Nottingham Curtain Laces at 15, 20, 25, 30, 35c. and up to $1 per yard;
A full assortment of Nottingham Lace Curtains at astonishingly low prices;
Best Tapestry Brussels Carpets at $1,10 per yard;
Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at $1 per yard worth $1,25;
Ingrain Carpets at 35c. 40c. 45c. and up to 85c, per yard;
Hemp Carpets at 20 and 25c. per yard;
Double Width Cotton Druggets at 50c worth 75 cents per yard;
Stair Carpet at 25, 30, 35, 40 and 50c. per yard;
Window-Shades in great variety at all prices, Also, Fixtures for window shades;
Stair-Rods, Cornices, Bands, Loops, Curtain Pins and Picture Nails;
Tapestry and Velvet Rugs in great variety from $2.50 to $15.
Tapestry and Velvet Mats at $1.25, and also a large assortment of Cocoa Mats;
Oil Cloth Rugs at 50, 75c. $1, $1,25 and $1, 50;
Floor Oil Cloth in all widths and qualities, some two yards wide, at 75c. per yard;
Table Oil-cloth, 5-4 and 6-4 wide, in imitation of marble, and, rosewood, mahogany, maple;
Also in fancy and solid colors;
Oil-cloth Table-covers at 50c. worth 75c.
Wool Table-covers at $1 worth $1,50; also a large variety of higher cost goods;
Linen Crumb-cloths, 3 yards long by 2¾ wide, at $3 worth $5; 4 yards long by 3 yards wide at $4,75 worth $8;

Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings retailed at wholesale prices, and in many instances for less;

Bed-Tick in all qualities from 8⅓ to 25c per yard;
Cheviot Shirtings in all qualities from 10 to 25c. per yard;
Woolen Yarns in all colors and qualities; also, a full assortment of Germantown Wool, Zephyr and Shetland Wool;
Unbleached Knitting-cotton at 30c per pound;
White Knitting-Cotton in balls at 60c per pound for all sizes;
Carpet Warp in all colors, the best manufactured, at $1,75 per bundle of five pounds;
Crepe Veils and Crepe Collars from the lowest price to the best manufactured;
Ruffles at 20, 25, 35, 40 and 50c. a dozen; also a large variety of Ruffling by the yard;
Calico Wrappers at $1 worth $2;
Tycoon Reps Wrappers at $3,50 worth $5;
Carriage Blankets at $3,50 worth $6—the best bargain ever offered; also bargains in Horse Blankets.
White Bed-Blankets at $2, 2,50, 2,75 3, 3,50 4, 5, and up to $20 a pair.
We offer the largest stock and cheapest Red-Blankets ever offered. Look at the 11-4 RED-BLANKET at 5 dollars;
India Rubber Coats at 2.50 worth 4 dollars;
Celluloid Jewelry—the best manufactured—at reduced prices;
Shell Card Cases at 25c worth $1,50;
Jet Jewelry in great variety at prices to suit everybody;
Undergarments for ladies in great variety and at prices to suit all purses.
CLOAKS in great variety from 3,50 to $50.
Our stock is the largest ever brought to this city—we show eighty-three different styles;
FURS for women and children; also Fur and Feather Trimming;
A large variety of GOODS for the HOLLIDAYS;
Dolls, Desks,
Books, Albums,
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Rubber Balls and Toys,
Work Boxes.
NOTE-PAPER and Envelopes, in boxes—the largest and cheapest stock ever offered in this city.
Hundreds of other articles to be added to the stock during the week.
LEVY BROTHERS',
1017 and 1019 Main street,
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MALE AND FEMALE.
J. LONG BROWER,
G. SAM BRADSHAW, } *Principals.*
The fourth Session will begin Jan. 11th, and continue twenty weeks.

THE Principals have secured the services of two accomplished ladies who, with their experience and superior attainments, are thoroughly qualified for their respective department.

The Primary department will be under the care of Miss Ara Hall; the Music, under charge of Miss Florence Gannaway.

Natural Science and Mathematics will receive special attention from J. L. Brower, while G. Sam Bradshaw will give his exclusive attention to Latin, Greek and the Modern Languages.

The School is under the discipline of strict rules which will be, in all cases, rigidly executed. Situated in a healthy and strictly moral community ten miles North of Hillsboro, it offers every advantage of a first Class High School.

For circular and further information, apply to either Principal at CALDWELL.
Orange County,
Nov. 1st '76. N. C.

Mrs. Mattie Taylor,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
At the house formerly occupied by J. R. Gattis.
HILLSBORO,
nov. 1st, '76. N. C.

Hillsborough Recorder.

WEDNESDAY...... DEC. 13. 1876.

THE RECORDER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

J. D. CAMERON.

At $1 50 per annum, or 75c. for six months—invariably in advance.

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Advertisements conspicuously inserted at $1 a square [illegible] and 50 cents a square for each additional week. Ten lines or less make a square.

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1 square 3 months $3—6 months $5—12 months $15
2 " " " $10—6 " $18—12 " $25
[illegible]
Half column 3 months $35—6 mo. $50—12 mo. $80
[illegible] mo. $100

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What will make a simple and inexpensive cistern filter?

Take a strong box, with the bottom full of holes, over these lay a piece of stout, coarse flannel; then put in three inches of charcoal, next some gravel and top all with a layer of stones. Arrange so that the spouts from the eaves shall enter this box, and the water will be perfectly filtered as it runs from it into the cistern.

Can smutty wheat be cleaned, if so how?

Strong brine has been recommended in which the wheat is to soak an hour or two. Also, for the same purpose, a solution of bluestone is advised—one pound of bluestone dissolved in two gallons of water. After soaking the smutty wheat in either of these preparations a couple of hours, skim off the diseased grain fungus, take out the wheat, spread it on a clean floor, and sprinkle over it newly slacked lime.

How is blue grass seed most easily gathered?

In the blue grass regions of Kentucky the seed is usually gathered when ripe by 'stripper,' worked by hand or horse power. The hand strippers are simple and inexpensive, costing only $2 or $3, and are said to accomplish from ten to fifteen bushels per day. The horse power strippers cost from $50 to $150, and gather one hundred to one hundred and fifty bushels per day.

What should be done with the seed after it is gathered?

Spread it out so that it may not heat in curing.

How much seed should an acre yield?

The yield depends upon the quality; anywhere from ten to twelve or even fifteen bushels.

How about reserving fields of blue grass for seed?

Old growers say there is no necessity for this, but that it is better to be eaten down, as the second growth yields more seed.

Do hen's eggs always hatch in twenty-one days?

Twenty days is the shortest time and twenty-six the longest. Much depends upon the freshness of the eggs, the number placed under the hen, the faithfulness of the hen and construction of the nest. However, twenty-one or twenty-two days is the usual length of time required.

How can one tell whether sand is really good or not?

Take some up in the hand, and squeeze it well; if of first quality it will separate as soon as the pressure is removed; if it remains in a ball then it is of inferior quality. Good sand, even when wet, will not remain in a lump.

Maize is much cheaper than oats, is it equally good for horses?

It is generally conceded that horses become both lazy and fat on maize. Indian corn; while good sound oats and beans, in due proportion, when at least a year old, are the best food for a race or galloping horse. One feed tends to slow action with increase of weight, while the other has just the opposite effect.

WASTE ON THE FARMS.

The greatest waste on the farm is in the not using of our brains; the greatest because at the bottom of all our wastes. A little thinking often saves much labor. After accomplishing any piece of work, the most of us can look back and see how we could have improved on it if we had but thought. As we review our crops of this year we see how they could have been easily increased had we only thought. The ditch we dug through our meadows was not done in the most economical way. We dug too deeply at first, and did not allow for the settling of the land; hence a waste of labor. We omitted buying an implement that would have saved nearly its cost in this one year's use, until we have spent much in trying to accomplish our work without it. Here was another waste. We carry a water pipe too near surface to save the expense of digging a trench of safe depth, and the winter's frost necessitates a replacement of the pipe and an addition all. Certainly a waste here. We allowed the weeds to grow on one piece of the land, not thinking to what proportion they would grow by the time the crops were too far advanced to admit the hoe. A waste here which might have been obviated. And so on wastes little and big everywhere, all arising from our not thinking sufficiently—waste, because not necessary and easily obviated. We omit the ordinary wastes from neglect, from laziness, from want of appreciation for cleanliness and thoroughness—the waste from our stock, from our manure heap, from our household. Verily a little thought will save to the farmer much; and the saving through this means, even on a small farm, will represent the interest on a considerable capital. The wastes arising from ignorance can very readily be diminished, and are in large part inexcusable; those arising from carelessness are not deserving of sympathy. The farmer as well as the business man must use business principles to secure the largest success, and the one should be as careful of the outgoes as the other.

Save the leaves. Gather all you can and bed all your stock with them, and afterwards throw them on the compost heap, and you will find that there is nothing cheaper or better, or that adds more value to the manure pile. They are more durable as a bedding than straw, besides being more satisfactory to the stock than any other bedding.

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First Grand Quarterly Drawing at New Orleans, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1877.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. The season of 1877 opens with the following schemes:

CAPITAL PRIZE $15,000

1 prize $10,000. 1 prize 5,000.

1898 prizes, Amounting to $66,525.

100,000 TICKETS AT

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Write for Circulars or send orders to Chas. T. Howard, New Orleans, La. Or to M. I. Fogarty, 157 Main St. Norfolk, Va.

Regular Quarterly Drawing on February 4th, 1877. Tickets $5 each. Capital Prize $50,000.

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CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

A Graphic pen-picture of its history, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc. Profusely Illustrated. Thoroughly Popular, and very Cheap. Is selling immensely. 5,000 AGENTS Wanted. Send for full particulars. This is the chance of ten years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history.

HUBBARD BROTHERS, Pubs.
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CAUTION Be not deceived by Premature books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in August and September.

J. & P. COATS

Have been awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exposition and commended by the Judges for

Superior Strength

—AND—

Excellent Quality

—OF—

SPOOL COTTON.

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25 EXTRA FINE MIXED CARDS, with name 10 cents, post-paid. L. JONES & Co Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 A Week to Agents. Sample FREE. P. O. VICKERY. Augusta, Maine.

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AND FORT SMITH
RAILWAY
—HAS—
FOR SALE

Farming Lands, Grazing Lands, Fruit Lands, Vine Lands, Coal Lands, Wood Lands, some Prairie Lands, Bottom Lands and Uplands, on Terms to suit the Purchaser. SIX per cent interest on deferred payments. TEN per cent discount for cash. For full particulars, maps and pamphlets apply to W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Dress Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Silks, Laces, Hosiery, Buttons, Ribbons, Gloves, Underwear, Ladies' & Children's Outfits.

OUR "FASHION LIGHT,"

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FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
Fulton, Tillary and Washington Sts.
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Highest Premium at the Centennial Awarded to the

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Knits a Stocking in 15 Minutes.

Knitting the heel and narrowing off the toe complete; knits all sizes; narrows and widens at will; and knits the web either Tubular or Flat, Single, Double or Ribbed, Producing all Varieties of Knit Apparel. Send for circulars and sample stocking.

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Chicopee Falls, Mass., or Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 to $10 Per Day to Agents! BEST SELLING GOODS! HAASIS & LUBRECHT, 107 Liberty Street New York.

AGENTS. FOUR $10 Chromos FREE. J. M. MUNYON & CO., Phila. Pa.

$500 A MONTH a certainty to any person selling our LETTER Book No press, brush or water used. Sample Book worth $3.00 sent free. Send stamp for circular. EXCELSIOR CO. Tribune Building, Chicago.

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SELECT THE BEST

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PURE PAINTS

Prepared for Immediate Use,

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We warrant the following advantages in the use of our Paints:

They will prove MORE DURABLE, and will present a good appearance after pure white lead, mixed in the ordinary way, has BECOME washed FROM THE WOOD.

Two coats of our PAINT are sufficient where three coats of other Paints would be required.

The body or covering capacity is superior POUND for POUND or by MEASURE. Our Paints will cover more surface than pure white lead.

The consumer takes NO RISK in using them as we guarantee satisfaction and will repaint any building with English B. B. white lead or any other, IF OUR PAINTS do not prove perfectly satisfactory.

Sample Cards, &c., sent upon application.

For Sale by
O HOOKER, Druggist.
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GILMORE & CO., Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries. No FEES in Advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. By a recent decision of the Commissioner ALL rejected applications may be revived. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appearing to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co., for pamphlet of 60 pages.

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Contested Land Cases prosecuted before the U.S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private Land Claims, Mining and Pre-Emption Claims and Homestead cases attended to. Land Scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at 1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with Bounty Land warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & co., for pamphlet of instruction.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & co., and a full reply, after examination; will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All Officers, Soldiers and Sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by GILMORE & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & Co., is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address GILMORE & CO.
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1846, THIRTIETH YEAR. 1876.

THE
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Its leading departments comprise Editorials on topics of fresh interest: Brilliant Romances and Portraitures of American Life: Editorial Reviews of new events in the world of Belles-Lettres, Painting, Sculpture, Science, Music, and the Drama; Original Essays; Ample Excerpts from the best European Writers, Spicy Letters from Correspondents in all the great Capitals of the World; Copious Extracts from New Books; and racy accounts of sayings, happenings and doings in the Beau Monde; embracing the very freshest matters of interest in this country and in Europe—the whole completely mirroring the wit and wisdom, the humor and pathos, the news and sparkling gossip of the times.

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Subscribers will receive The Home Journal for 1875.

FREE OF POSTAGE.

The Home Journal alone, one year,	$3.
3 copies, one year,	$6.
6 " " "	$9.

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No. 3 Park Place, New York.

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Condensed Time Table, In effect on and after Sunday, Oct. 15th, 1876.

GOING NORTH.

	STATIONS.	MAIL.
Le	Charlotte	5.55 A. M.
"	Air Line Junc'n	5.20 "
"	Salisbury	7.25 "
"	Greensboro	10.30 "
"	Danville	12.22 P. M.
"	Dundee	12.46 "
"	Burkeville	5.05 "
Ar. at	Richmond	7.43 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond	7.00 A. M.
" Burkville	10.42 "
" Dundee	2.58 P. M.
" Danville	2.30 "
" Greensboro	5.40 "
" Salisbury	8.15 "
" Air-Line Junct'n	10.25 "
Ar. at Charlotte	10.37 "

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	MAIL.
Leave Greensboro'	10.45 P. M.	Arr. 4.30 pm
" Co. Shops	11.21 P. M.	Lv. 4.15 "
Arr. at Raleigh	2.41 p m	Ar. 12.30 p m
Arr. at Goldsboro'	5.15 "	L've 10.10 "

STATIONS.	Accommodation Train.	
Leave Greensboro,	6.30 p. m.	Arr. 9.00 a. m
" Co. Shops	11.10 "	Lv. 6.50 "
Arr. at Raleigh,	8.01 a. m.	Arr. 9.30 p. m.
" at Goldsboro,	11.20 "	Lv'e 6.30 "

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro	6.00 p. m.
Arrive at Salem	8.15 a. m.
Leave Salem,	7.00 a. m.
Arrive at Greensboro,	9.15 "

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